

# Converting Colors

YIQ(175.0900, -143.0380,  
-61.9340)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(175.0900, -143.0380,  
-61.9340)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FEE4
RGB	0, 254, 228
RGB Percent	0%, 100%, 89%
CMY	0.9998, 0.0035, 0.1064
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.10, 0.00
HSL	174°, 100%, 50%
HSV	174°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	49.4599, 76.5451, 85.4651
YIQ	175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

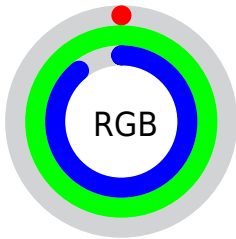
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 134, 254
Decimal	65252
CIELab	90.11, -55.21, -1.54
CIELCh	90, 55.231, 181.596
Yxy	76.5451, 0.2339, 0.3620
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278255332 (0xFF00FEE4)
YUV	175.0900, 26.0846, -153.5539
Hunter-Lab	87.4900, -52.1979, 3.3253

# Details

The YIQ color **175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFCC**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **78.9100, 143.0380, 61.9340**, and the grayscale version is **175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214.0370, -81.6520, -29.0440**, and **134.7740, -109.4330, -48.7050** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182.7930, -128.7800, -56.0120**.

# Distribution



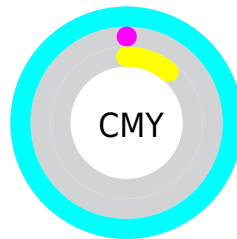
- Red (0%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



175.0900,  
-143.0380, -61.9340

175.0900,  
-143.0380, -61.9340

255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

154.8750,  
-126.0750, -55.4750

214.0370,  
-81.6520, -29.0440

134.7740,  
-109.4330, -48.7050

224.8010,  
-60.1960, -21.4120

115.2600,  
-93.0660, -42.4580

234.6680,  
-40.5280, -14.4160

96.4470, -77.2950,  
-36.4230

244.5350,  
-20.8600, -7.4200

77.8620, -62.1660,  
-29.7660

254.1030, -1.7880,  
-0.6360

60.4510, -47.5870,  
-24.1550

43.2680, -33.6500,

-17.9220

■ 27.3730, -20.5840,  
-12.4240

■ 1.0430, -1.5590,  
0.7210

■ 175.0900,  
-143.0380, -61.9340

■ 182.7930,  
-128.7800, -56.0120

■ 190.9090,  
-114.2470, -49.5670

■ 198.7260,  
-100.3100, -43.3340

■ 206.7280,  
-85.4560, -37.2000

■ 214.5450,  
-71.5190, -30.9670

■ 222.6610,  
-56.9860, -24.5220

■ 230.3640,  
-42.7280, -18.6000

■ 238.1810,  
-28.7910, -12.3670

■ 246.1830,  
-13.9370, -6.2330

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



207.3640, -43.8690, -47.4930



175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340



177.5810, -151.4300, -53.0140

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340



223.7790, -0.0950, 18.2490



212.5570, 51.9950, -11.6930

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340



78.9100, 143.0380, 61.9340

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



207.0240, 44.1510, 9.3270



175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340



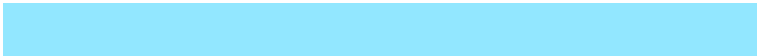
218.6060, 17.0500, 32.4260

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340



208.3210, -58.3640, -10.5560



210.0170, 28.8340, 28.1140



221.8860, 51.9060, -26.6060



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340



175.2330, -150.3300, -50.9220



210.0170, 28.8340, 28.1140



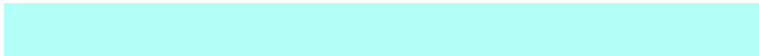
210.2890, 50.1140, -5.1340

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340



231.3640, -42.7280, -18.6000



158.0680, -51.9700, -126.4820



113.6760, -25.8110, -11.3070



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



128.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340



175.7910, -143.6340, -62.1460



121.1150, -124.7090, -3.1170



123.8850, -7.1060, -3.3780



131.6110, -107.4160, -46.7120



44.0660, -35.8970, -15.7450



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



78.9100, 143.0380, 61.9340



79.2090, 143.6340, 62.1460



132.8850, 124.7090, 3.1170



119.0010, 7.4270, 3.0670



59.3890, 107.4160, 46.7120

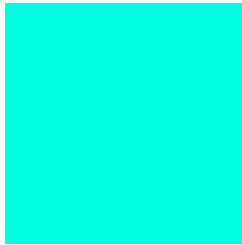


19.9340, 35.8970, 15.7450



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

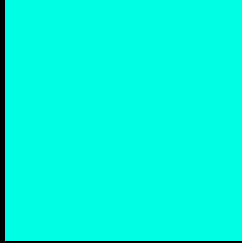
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

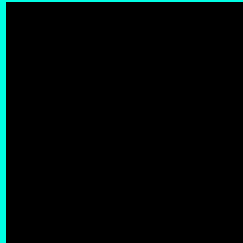
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YIQ 175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340.



# Color Blindness Simulation

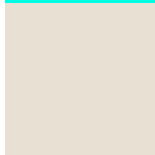
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



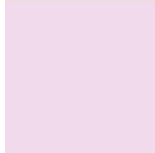
### Original Color

175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340



### Protanopia

224.9100, 8.9410, -2.3470



### Deuteranopia

226.9290, 7.9300, 10.4740



## Tritanopia

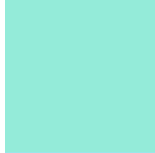
213.5930, -62.3060, -16.2100

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340



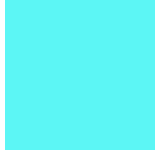
## Protanomaly

206.9350, -46.0740, -24.0420



## Deuteranomaly

207.9060, -47.1300, -15.9140



## Tritanomaly

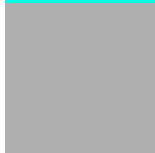
199.8400, -91.4630, -32.9590

# Monochromacy



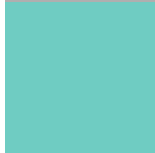
## Original Color

175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340



## Achromatopsia

175.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



## Achromatomaly

175.0530, -52.2180, -22.8260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(0, 254, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 254, 228)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 254, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 254, 228) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340 is called "border".

The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(0, 254, 228) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 254, 228) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 254, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 254, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 254, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 254,  
228) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 175.0900, -143.0380, -61.9340 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 254, 228) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 254,  
228) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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